

3/169/62/000/005/012/092  
0228/0307

AUTHORS: Javerdan, G. T., Rusu, Gh. Ilie, and Antonescu, V. I.

TITLE: Preliminary data on the behavior of the Foucault  
pendulum at the time of a solar eclipse

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 22, ab-  
stract 5A158 (An. stiint. Univ. Iasi, sec. 1, 7,  
no. 2, 1961, 457)

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ANTONESCU, Vasilica

- (157)
1. "Biochemistry and its importance in Pharmacology," Part A. ANTONESCU, Vasilica, Part B. ANTONESCU, Vasilica and Part C. ANTONESCU, Vasilica; pp 19-21.
  2. "Investigations in the Pharmacology of the Antituberculous Action of the Compounds Having an Antituberculous Action," Part A. ANTONESCU, Vasilica, Part B. ANTONESCU, Vasilica and Part C. ANTONESCU, Vasilica; pp 22-24.
  3. "Contributions to the Study of the Stability of the Antituberculous Action of the Compounds Having an Antituberculous Action," Part A. ANTONESCU, Vasilica, Part B. ANTONESCU, Vasilica and Part C. ANTONESCU, Vasilica; pp 25-27.
  4. "On the Antituberculous Activity of Certain Yarns: Derivatives of the 4-Aminoguanidinocarbonyl acid and the 4-Aminoguanidinocarbonyl acid," Part A. ANTONESCU, Vasilica, Part B. ANTONESCU, Vasilica and Part C. ANTONESCU, Vasilica; pp 28-30.
  5. "Study of the Antituberculous Action of Certain New Yarns: Derivatives of the 4-Aminoguanidinocarbonyl acid and the 4-Aminoguanidinocarbonyl acid," Part A. ANTONESCU, Vasilica, Part B. ANTONESCU, Vasilica and Part C. ANTONESCU, Vasilica; pp 31-33.
  6. "Study of the Antituberculous Action of Certain New Yarns: Derivatives of the 4-Aminoguanidinocarbonyl acid and the 4-Aminoguanidinocarbonyl acid," Part A. ANTONESCU, Vasilica, Part B. ANTONESCU, Vasilica and Part C. ANTONESCU, Vasilica; pp 34-36.
  7. "Contribution to the Study of the Effect of the Antituberculous Action of the Compounds Having an Antituberculous Action," Part A. ANTONESCU, Vasilica, Part B. ANTONESCU, Vasilica and Part C. ANTONESCU, Vasilica; pp 37-39.

KLIMESKO, V.; OPRISHAN, G.; ANTONESKO, D.

Conservative therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis in children  
and adults. (Late results) Khirurgiya 15 no.2/3:215-219 '62.

(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR ther)

**AUTHOR:** Antonescu, N. (Engineer)  
 Khayduk, K. (Engineer) SOV/96-58-10-21/25

**TITLE:** Thermal and Operating characteristics of the Vuya Boiler. (Teplovyye i rabochiye kharakteristiki kotla Vuya)

**PERIODICAL:** Teploenergetika, 1958, No.10. pp. 83-85 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Fifty years ago the Roumanian scientist Trayan Vuya proposed to use for aeroplanes a compact direct-flow boiler combined with a high-pressure turbine. He also suggested a burner in the form of a metal tube of alloy steel, in which the volumetric stress would be 1000 times greater than in the burner of ordinary boilers, the gas velocity being 100 m/sec more. He built a 200 kg/hour boiler in 1932. A Vuya boiler is sketched in Fig.1. and briefly described. After leaving the furnace, the combustion products pass through four successive concentric chambers separated by barriers. The steam and water duct consists of a number of tubes in parallel; there is usually one tube for each 100 tons/hour of steam. The boiler is ignited electrically and steams within a few minutes. A 100 kg/hour specimen was built in the Power Institute for experimental purposes; the loading data are given in Table.1. It operates at 40 atm and 400°C. The temperature distribution of combustion products is plotted in Fig.2. and the heat distribution between chambers in Fig.3; other characteristics of the boiler are stated. The

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Thermal and operating characteristics of the Vuya Boiler. SOV/96-58-10-21/25

resistance to gas flow is high, but the boiler has the advantages of small size and rapid starting. It is recommended for use in transport for heating, for thermotechnical laboratories, and other purposes. The Institute is now designing other variants of the boiler in order to extend its utility. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Romanian People's Republic (Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Card 2/2

ANTONESCU, N. [Antonescu, N.]

Determining the temperature of the furnaces working under various conditions on either liquid or gaseous fuels. Rev electrotech energet 6 no.2:345-360 '61.

ANTONETS (docent) and POPOV, A. I. and AVRAMOV, K. K. (Assistants, Veterinary Faculty of the Ukranian Academy of Agricultural Sciences). (Abstracted by MOSKOV, A. I.)

"A case of mass cattle dermatosis".....  
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 3, March 1962 pp. 30

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

833

Nesterovskiy, K.V., Biytsev, F. Kh., Antonets, D.P.

Rezka stali kislorodom nizkogo davleniya (Cutting Steel With Low-pressure Oxygen) Leningrad, 1956. 2 p. (Series: Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnikeskoy propagandy. Informatsionno-tekhnikeskii listok, no. 22. Svarka i payka metallov) 6,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy, Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnikeskoy propagandy.

Ed.: Ryzhik, Z.M., Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Gvirtz, V.L.

PURPOSE: The purpose of the pamphlet is to acquaint those interested in oxygen cutting processes with certain improvements in the design of oxygen cutting equipment.

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Cutting Steel With Low-pressure Oxygen

833

**COVERAGE:** For the sake of economy the authors advocate substituting the acetylene cutting process with a modified oxygen cutting process in which gasoline, kerosene, or their mixtures are used as fuels. To economize on oxygen they introduce the low-pressure oxygen cutting process experimented with by Engineer Begun of the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute and the VNIItavtogen. This process calls for several modifications in the design of the cutting torch, oxygen regulating valve, and the shut-off valve controlling the flow of oxygen from the oxygen tank. These changes in design are made to eliminate any possibility of causing turbulence in the flow of the oxygen stream. An improved model of a low-pressure oxygen cutting machine is shown in Figure 5. The operating conditions for cutting materials with thicknesses ranging from 80 to 300 mm. are given in the Table on page 5. There are two Soviet references. There is no Table of Contents. The booklet is divided as follows:

Introduction

1

Design Changes in the Kerosene Cutting Torch Used for Low-pressure Oxygen Cutting

2

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GO/jmr  
11-24-58

ANTONETS, D. P.

AID P - 5258

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 11 - 9/15

Authors : Sterenbogen, Yu. A., V. V. Chernykh, D. P. Antonets,  
and A. S. Iskra (Electrowelding Institute im. Paton,  
Nov-Kramatorsk Heavy Machine-Building Plant, Zhdanov  
Machine-Building Plant)

Title : Special features of the resistance slag welding of  
22K plate steel.

Periodical : Avtom. svar., 4, 96-103, Ap 1956

Abstract : The authors describe some chemical and mechanical  
characteristics of the 22K plate steel, the welding of  
this steel 200 to 270mm thick, and the tests given the  
finished specimens. The Sv1002 electrode wire and the  
FTs-7 flux were used. Five tables, 2 photos and 1 draw-  
ing.

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

507/5471

PLATE : ROSE EXPLANATIONS

4131

Handwritten note: 1975, 2 (Continuation of the welding methods in industry) Collection of articles, No. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

18. V. G. Gurevich, 20th. 18. V. G. Gurevich.

19. This book is intended for workers in the welding industry.

20. The book contains a description of welding techniques and problems by groups of scientists and workers. Much attention is given to problems in the application of new methods of mechanized welding and electric welding. This is the second collection of articles under the same title published by the Institute of Technical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The previous collection was published by A. N. Ponomarev, Chairman of the Technical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

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S/135/60/000/006/004/007  
A104/A029

AUTHORS: Antonets, D.P.; Zhigula, A.V.; Polotskiy, R.G., - Graduate Engineers

TITLE: Production Line for Welding of 60 m<sup>3</sup> Capacity Railroad Tank Cars

PERIODICAL, Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 6, pp. 14 - 17

TEXT: The authors describe the production method of steel butt-welded railroad tank cars of 61.2 m<sup>3</sup>, inner diameter 2,800 mm and 10,300 mm long with no frame bumpers or side channel bars. The production line was developed in 1957 - 58 by the Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Plant of Heavy Machine Building) in cooperation with the VPTI Leningradskogo Sovnarkhoza (Leningrad Sovnarkhoz VPTI). There are three parallel production lines with 14 points each. The tank is made of a 9,280 x 8,820 mm sheet assembled of five smaller sheets. The production process and equipment used are described. The installation in which welding of one side of the metal sheet is carried out, a general view of the tilter and the butt-welding unit are shown. The inside seams are welded with a mobile TC-17M (TS-17M) welder and the outside seams with an ABC (ABS) welding head. The bottoms of the tanks are fitted on a special welding stand. Finished seams are subjected to radioactive cobalt tests, after which var-

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A104/A029

Production Line for Welding of 60 m<sup>3</sup> Capacity Railroad Tank Cars

ious parts are attached or welded to it. Hydraulic tests<sup>20</sup> up to 4 atm are performed by filling the tank with water. The general assembly conveyer consists of 16 sections, on which the tanks are completed. An automatic welding unit is used for welding the tank fitting claws. There is 1 table and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Plant of Heavy Machine Building)

Card 2/2

S/135/62/000/005/003/007  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Antonets, D. P., Psaras, G. O., Engineers

TITLE: Automatic welding of bi-layer steel without previous bevelling of edges

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1962, 19 - 21

TEXT: Information is given on the results of an investigation carried out at the Zhdanov Institute of Heavy Machinebuilding together with the Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton AS UkrSSR, VNIITMASH and UkrNITI, of the automatic welding of 8, 10 and 12 mm thick bi-layer steel 10 + 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T), without previous bevelling of edges. To assure corrosion resistance of the stainless layer, first the joints on the low-carbon layer and then on the coating layer were welded. The initial weld was produced with CB-12FC (Sv-120S) wire on a flux pad. The separating layer was welded with one electrode from the side of the alloyed metal with CB-06X25H12T10 (Sv-06Kh25N12Tyu) wire 3 mm in diameter, under AN-26 flux, on d-c of reverse polarity. The wire contains in %: up to 0.08 C; 0.6 - 1.0 Si; up to 0.8 Mn; 24.0 - 26.0 Cr; 11.5 -



Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4013289

S/0135/64/000/002/0006/0007

AUTHOR: Kamysh, I. I. (Engineer); Lutsyuk-Khudin, V. A. (Engineer); Sayenko, V. Ya. (Engineer); Antonets, D. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Automatic welding of circular seams of pressure vessels of two-layer steel

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1964, 6-7

TOPIC TAGS: welding, automatic welding, two-layer steel, two-layer steel welding, circular seam welding, 09G2T + 1Kh18N9T steel, alloy welding

ABSTRACT: The article describes the technology of the mechanized welding of two-  
ply plate metal with access to the seam from one side. In collaboration with the  
Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona (Electric welding Institute), the authors  
produced stamp-welded pressure vessels of two layer steel. Mechanized welding was  
used on the circular seams of the vessels, 1000 mm in diameter. The two-layer  
steel 09G2T+1Kh18N9T, 100 mm thick, was produced by the electro-slag welding  
method developed by the Electric Welding Institute and patented in November of  
1959. The finishing of the ends of the circular butt weld of the vessel and the  
sequence of laying the individual bends are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure.  
First, the plating layer of the steel was welded. The root seam was welded, with  
melt-through, on a semi-automatic welding rig, in carbon dioxide gas, using an  
Cord 1/4 2



ACCESSION NR: AP4013289

EP156 wire, in the vertical position, and then automatically welded, using an Sv-04KJ119N9 wire, 3 mm in diameter, with ANF-14 flux. Welding conditions:  $I_{\text{weld}} = 280-300 \text{ a}$ ;  $v_{\text{electrode}} = 83 \text{ m/hour}$ ;  $U_{\text{arc}} = 34-36 \text{ v}$ ;  $v_{\text{weld}} = 25 \text{ m/hour}$ . In order to prevent the appearance of flaws in a weld alloyed with chromium and nickel, foreign practice recommends the use of Armco iron electrodes. With manual arc welding, the use of these electrodes gives a positive effect since, because of the shallow fusion, the transfer of chromium and nickel from the austenitic weld to the transition layer is relatively small. In order to achieve the same results with flux-covered welding, a type A Armco iron wire was used in conjunction with a carbon oxidizing flux (AN348), while, in order to reduce penetration, welding was carried out with a vertical electrode, moving it from the zenith position to 60mm opposite to the direction of rotation of the spherical vessel. In this way the chromium and nickel content in the transitional weld did not exceed 2.5 and 1.6%, respectively. All seams welded with low-carbon electrodes were checked by ultrasonic inspection; the austenitic welds - by gammagraph inspection. "The work was carried out under the direction of Dr. of Tech. Sci. B. I. Medovar." Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: ZHDANOVSKIY ZAVOD TYAZHELOGO MASHINOSTROYENIYA (Zhdanov Heavy

Cord 2/42

AUTHORS: Antonenets, D.P. (Engineer); Bakin, I. F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Modernization of an "TS-33" type mobile welding unit for aluminum and aluminum alloys

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 10, 1964, 75-77

TOPIC TAGS: welding, aluminum, aluminum alloy, welding unit

ABSTRACT: A new method of welding aluminum and its alloys by means of two wires bent in opposite direction was developed in 1963. However, the application of the method involved the modernization of the welding unit. The design was improved by a detachable unit. The modernized unit makes automatic welding of 20 to 32 mm thick Al and Al alloy sheets possible (See Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazheloje mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant)

Card 1/3

L 36305-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4047230

SUBMITTED: 27Apr64

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Card 2/3

L 36304-65  
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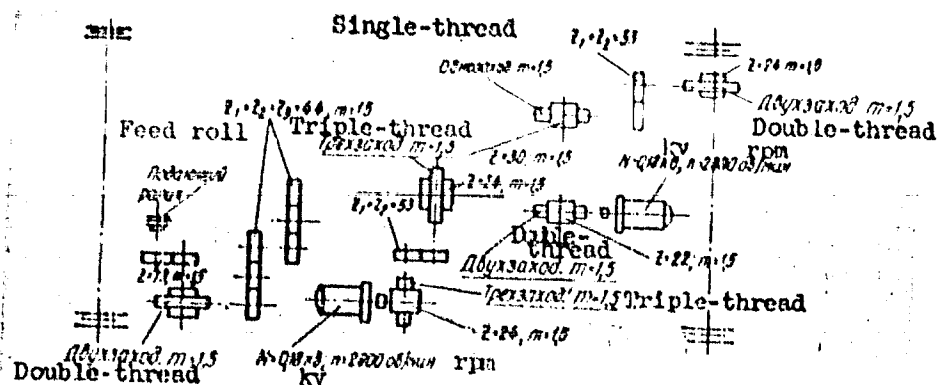


Fig. 1

Flow sheet of modernized TS-33 type welding unit

Card: 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009285

S/0125/64/000/001/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Antonets, D. P.; Bukin, F. I.

TITLE: Automatic flux welding of aluminum by two zigzag wires

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1964, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: welding, aluminum welding, aluminum arc welding, zigzag wire  
aluminum welding, automatic aluminum welding

ABSTRACT: Split-electrode flux automatic welding was used to manufacture aluminum tanks from 16-, 20-, and 32-mm-thick plates. As the method did not ensure a uniform weld quality, this improvement was introduced: two mutually-opposite-zigzag wires supplied by the same power lead are fed into the welding zone, perpendicular to the puddle. Due to the resulting alternating magnetic blowing, the metal in the puddle is well mixed and well degasified, and the depth of penetration increases. The device is shown in Enclosure 1. In the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009285

case of thicker plates, 30-40% of the welds were defective when the old split-wire method was used; only 5-10% of the welds have been defective with the new zigzag-wire method. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Works of Heavy-Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 13Sep63

DATE ACQ: 07Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ML

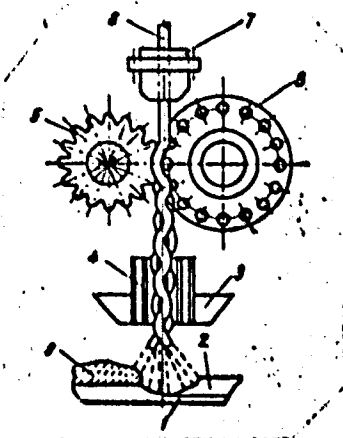
NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009285

ENCLOSURE: 1



A new device for the automatic welding of aluminum by means of two sigsag wires

- 1 - base metal
- 2 - weld-on metal
- 3 - shield
- 4 - power-supply bush
- 5 - driven pinion
- 6 - driving cog wheel
- 7 - guiding bushing
- 8 - electrode wire
- 9 - flux.

Card 3/3

KULIK, B.F.; ANTONETS, D.P.; ASNIS, A. Ye.; LEBEDEV, B.F.

Experience in making housing for converters with charges of  
100 to 130 tons. Avtom. svar. 17 no.6:68-72 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Yuzhno-Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Kulik). 2. Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (for Antonets). 3. Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (for Asnis, Lebedev).



1.42051-65 EWT(d)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPR/t/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/  
EWA(h)/EWA(c) Pf-4/Pe-4/Pe-3 JJP(c) JD/HV/EN  
ACCESSION NR: AP5005615 S/0125/65/000/002/0064/0066

AUTHOR: Antonets, D. P. (Engineer); Dovzhenko, A. F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Flowline for manufacturing aluminum tanks

SOURCE: <sup>27</sup>Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 2, 1965, 64-66

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum tank, flowline, aluminum welding

ABSTRACT: The Plant manufactures aluminum tanks, boilers, and other vessels 1-3-m diameter, 3-18-m long and 16-32-mm thick. The maximum length of the basic shell is 9.5 m which is limited by the length of the bending rolls. The shell is welded by ABS d-c welding heads, at 40-50 v, 550-1050 amp, 24-16 v m/hr, by a 2.5-3-mm electrode, under AN-A1 flux. After welding, the shell is calibrated by rolls and necessary holes are cut by a plasma arc. The joining of the shell with the head is performed on an automatic ring-seam welding stand. Finally, the tank is transferred to the last stand where necks, nipples, pipes,

Card 1/2

I. 41051-63

ACCESSION NR: AP5005615

etc., are welded to it. The tanks are tested by water pressure at 35 atm and air pressure at 2 atm. The flowline system of tank manufacturing is claimed to have doubled the productivity of labor which resulted in the saving of 90,000 rubles per year. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zhilanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Heavy Machine-Building Plant)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00,121

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

*llc*  
Card 2/2

1. 00144-65 EPF(n)-2/EPA(s)-2/UPA(w)-2/ENT(a)/EMP(i)/EMP(b)/EMP(e) pt-7/ru-4/  
 10-10 10

ACCESSION NR: AP5009672

UR/0135/65/000/004/0010/0022

AUTHOR: Kassov, P. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Bagryanskiy,  
K. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Antonets, D. P.; Kornayev,  
A. D.; Pankov, O. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Submerged-arc welding of aluminum with ceramic flux 4/5

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1965, 20-22 6

TOPIC TAGS: welding, aluminum welding, submerged arc welding, aluminum  
submerged arc welding /AD1 aluminum, Al aluminum

ABSTRACT: A ceramic flux has been used in submerged-arc welding  
 AD1 or Al aluminum plates 20 mm thick. The flux fully protected the  
 metal from harmful contact with hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen in the  
 surrounding atmosphere. Good-quality, poreless welds without cracks  
 were obtained, with a tensile strength and elongation of 7.2--7.7 g/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 and 20--28%, respectively, as compared to 9.5--10.5 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and  
 27.4--35.3% for the Al base metal. The chemical composition was close  
 to that of the base metal, and the impurity content did not exceed

Cord 1/2

L 44144-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009672

the specified limit. The weld had a dendritic structure and consisted of the  $\alpha$ -aluminum with  $FeAl_6$ , silicon, and other compound forming a discontinuous network along grain boundaries. The corrosion resistance of welded joints was satisfactory. [ND]

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3247

Cord 2/2 70

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| L 22024-66 EWT(m)/ENP(v)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(k) IJP(e) JD/HM/JH                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                           |
| ACC NR: AP6007920                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/002/0054/0056 |
| AUTHOR: Antonets, D. P.; Pearas, G. G.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                           |
| ORG: Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant (Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashino-<br>stroyeniya) 40-6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                           |
| TITLE: Features of the submerged arc welding of aluminum with waveform electrodes<br>6,445 27,44.55                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                           |
| SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 2, 1966, 54-56                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                           |
| TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, welding electrode, welding technology, aluminum, metal<br>crystallization, metal grain structure                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                           |
| ABSTRACT: A promising technique of varying the crystallization conditions is the<br>induction of surging in the molten metal of the weld pool. Normally, however, this<br>can be accomplished only by means of cumbersome and often extremely expensive electric<br>and electromagnetic devices. In this connection, the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building<br>Plant has developed and introduced a technique for welding aluminum by means of two<br>waveform electrodes which makes it possible to cause the arc to travel back and forth<br>and thus to energetically stir the molten metal and hence also to degasify it and<br>reduce its grain size. This technique was first described in 1964 (D. P. Antonets,<br>F. I. Dukin. Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1964). The alternate feeding of the con-<br>cave and convex loops of the two waveform welding wires causes a back-and-forth motion<br>of particles of the molten metal at an amplitude equal to the bending amplitude of the |                                           |
| Card 1/2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | UDC: 621.791.011:661.862 2                |

L 22024-56

ACC NR: AP6007920

wire. In this connection the authors present formulas for calculating the oscillation (surging) amplitude and frequency of particles of the molten metal which make it possible to determine the pattern of surging as a function of the welding regime and show that during welding with waveform electrodes all the metal particles at the site of combustion of the arc will execute harmonic oscillations of an amplitude equal to the bending amplitude of the wire, which will generate pressure pulsations that can also be calculated in theory. Thus, the maximum pulsation of unit pressure at an amplitude of 8 mm for a frequency of up to 7 cps will be  $0.65 \text{ g/mm}^2$  and for a frequency of 9 cps, more than  $1 \text{ g/mm}^2$  which is adequate considering that the strength of Al and Al alloys in the crystallization range is  $1-5 \text{ g/mm}^2$ . Such pulsations, combined with the active stirring of the molten metal of the weld pool, make it possible to rupture the branches of the growing crystals of Al and Al alloys and thus produce a more fine-grained structure, provided that the electrode-feeding rate is sufficiently high and the surging time sufficiently long. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *EV*

ACC NR: AP6006334 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0057/0057

AUTHOR: Paton, B. Ye.; Dudko, D. A.; Medovar, N. I.; Lutayuk-Khudin, V. A.;  
Gnyenko, V. Ye.; Kumyah, I. I.; Andrianov, G. G.; Karpov, V. P.; Dovzhenko, N. F.;  
Antonets, D. P.; Kuzema, I. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of producing composite rolled stock. Class 21, No. 177905 [announced  
 by Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton (Institut Elektrosvarki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztzy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 57

TOPIC TAGS: welding, metal rolling, sandwich rolling

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of producing composite  
 rolled metal by using a billet consisting of ingots or plates welded together by  
electroning welding. To save on stainless steel, lower the thickness of the clad  
 layer, and simplify the welding procedure, it is suggested that the process be begun  
 with a heterogeneous plate made from prewelded and prerolled smaller billets having  
 been a carbon steel and clad layer, and then adding additional ingots or plates to  
 produce sandwich rolled stock. [LD]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 11Apr63 ORIG: none/ OTH REF: none/

Card 1/1 U L F UDC: 621.791.793:621.771.2-419.5

ACC NR: AT7007348

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0076/0079

AUTHOR: Antonets, D. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: Automation and mechanization in welding of railway tank cars

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po avtomatizatsii protsessov mashinostroyeniya. 4th, 1964. Avtomatizatsiya protsessov svarki i obrabotki davleniyem (Automation of welding and pressure treatment processes); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 76-79

TOPIC TAGS: industrial automation, welding equipment, railway vehicle data, storage tank, pressure vessel, automatic welding

ABSTRACT: The author describes a continuous production line developed at the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant in 1957-1959 for assembly and welding of railway tank cars. The plant has been producing tanks with a capacity of 60 m<sup>3</sup> since 1960. The entire production line is located in a single large section of the shop with an area of 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> and consists of two sections--one for fabrication of the plates and a second where the pressure vessel is finished and tested. In the plate fabrication section, 5 sheets are assembled into a plate measuring 8.82x9.28 m, which is welded on both sides and rolled into a shell 2.8 m in diameter. The steps involved in this process are described. Finishing operations are done in the second section of the shop, the seams are checked by gamma rays and the completed unit is subjected to hydraulic

Cord 1/2



ACC NR: AT7007348

tests. Automation of the entire process saves approximately 450,000 norm-hours per year. The use of transfer machines on the production line doubles the capacity per square meter in the shop. The plant is working toward a further improvement in mechanization of production. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None

Cord 2/2

ATTENTION, Eduard Feliksevič, G. "Kosmos", G. "Kosmos",  
Yel. S., red.

[Handbook for engineers and loading crew (Soviet)] Spravoč-  
nik tekhnika i brigadiru grup ulaz. Leningrad, Transport,  
1964. 286 s. (Soviet Union)

ANTONETS, G.

Organize a unified base for motor-vehicle repair in the republics  
of central Asia. Avt.transp. 42 no.1:26-29 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

ANTONEN, G.I. Cant Vet Sci (diss) "Clinical-electrocardiographic  
observations in traumatic diseases of the ruminants  
and adjacent internal organs in ~~large-horned~~ cattle."  
Kiev, 1956 19 pp 20 cm. (USSR ~~Min Agr~~; Kiev Vet Inst) 100 copies  
(KL, 12-57, 105)

PAVLOVSKIY, V.; OSTAPENKO, K.; MENDELEVICH, M.M.; BATANOV, Yu.P.; ANTONETS,  
G.I.; ONIPENKO, N.I.; GORCHAK, G.K.; ANDRIYASH, L.T.; AMELIN, I.;  
IGNATOVICH, N.; CHIZHOV, A.; DALMATOV, M.K.; SIKORSKIY, A.N.; KOVA-  
LENKO, Ya.R.

Information and brief news. Veterinariia 40 no.9:83-93 S '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

DESYATCHIKOV, B.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GABZAILOV, G.F., kand. ekon. nauk; KADYROV, Z., nauchn. sotr.; ABDUSHUKUROV, T.; KALYAKIN, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk; FOKIN, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; BAKIYEVA, R.A., nauchn. sotr.; IBRAGIMOV, M., nauchn. sotr.; KARDASI, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KADANER, E.A.; NIKONOV, F.D., nauchn. sotr.; ANTONETS, G.M.; ARTYKOV, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk; TRUSOV, A.N.; OVCHAROVA, M.A., nauchn. sotr.; TSOY, P., nauchn. sotr.; KALYAKIN, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; ARTYKOV, A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; DESYATCHIKOV, B.A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SHARIFKHODZHAYEV, M., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; DESYATNIK, F.M., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the machinery manufacture of Uzbekistan] Ekonomika mashinostroyeniya Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb.SSR, 1963. 289 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut ekonomiki. (Uzbekistan--Machinery industry)

AVDUSHEVA, M.P.; VOSTRIKOVA, V.A.; LIPYANSKAYA, R.S.; SHIYAN, K.K. Prinimeli uchastiye: ANTONETS, L.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELENKINA, S.O., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEVLANOV, V.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHAIN, B.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LYCHAGIN, N.S. SKAB, A.D., kand.istor.nauk, red.; VORONINA, V.M., red.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G., tekhn.red.

[History of the Kharkov Locomotive Plant from 1895 to 1917; collected documents and materials] Istoriia Khar'kovskogo parovozostroitel'nogo zavoda, 1895-1917 gg.; sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe obl.isd-vo, 1956. 378 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kharkov. (Province) Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv. 2. Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Khar'kovskoy oblasti (for Antonets, Belenkina, Yevlanov, Shain). (Kharkov--Locomotives--Construction)

ANTONETS, L. M.

Voprosy Kliniki i Epidemiologii Neyrobrutselleza v Chkalovskoy Oblasti p. 460  
V sb Aktual'n. probl. nevropatol. i psikhatrii. Kuibyshev, 1957.

Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney Chkalovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo inst.



ANTONETS, Yu.

Communist Youth League brigade No.3. Metallurg 7 no.5:32  
My '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Iron and steel workers)

GELLER, N.M., dotsent; ~~ANTONEYICH, E.F., inzhener.~~

Transporting heavy loads with ZIO loaders. Mekh.trud.rab.10  
no.7:37-38 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)  
(Fork lift trucks)

SCV-110-50-7-14/20

AUTHOR: Geller, N.M., Dotsent and Antoneyich, E.F., Engineer

TITLE: Experience with the Handling of Crated and Packed Goods on Pallets (Opyt perevozki turno-upakovochnykh грузов na poddonakh)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyszelykh rabot, 1959, Nr 7, pp 36-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At freight stations of the Yuzhnaya zheleznaya doroga (Southern Railroad) four kinds of pallets are used for loading and unloading operations. Two are wood (produced by the Khar'kov Container Plant and the Pogrutzkontora PEP-4), one is metal (produced by the Kivertey Mechanical Plant) and one is a combination of wood and metal (produced by the Pogrutzpunkt of the Khar'kov-Osnova station). On the average the service life of pallets is 6 to 8 months. Metal pallets need repair every 15-20 days, wooden ones every 25-30 days. Taking into

Card 1/2

SOV-118-58-7-14/20

Experience with the Handling of Crated and Packed Goods on Pallets

account the high expense, the author recommends giving up the use of pallets in railroad transportation or to at least reduce the number of them. The author proposes equipping the mechanical loaders with claws and hydraulic drive. There are 2 figures, and 1 table.

1. Materials--Handling    2. Pallets--Applications

Card 2/2

ANTONEVICH, Eduard Feliksovich; GOLUBKOV, V.V., red.; SHISHLYKOV,  
Ye.S., red.

[Handbook for the mechanic and team leader of loading hands]  
Spravochnik tekhnika i brigadira gruzchikov. Moskva, Izd-vo  
"Transport," 1964. 286 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ANTONOVICH, I.I., insh.; CHILIKIN, A.M.

Making 280.2 m of crosut per month. Shakht. stroi. 4 no.10:24-26 0  
'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Stroitel'noye upravleniye No.13 tresta Stalinshakhtostroy.  
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

| ANTONEVICH, N. K.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  | ANTONEVICH, N. K.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Antonevich, N. K. HYDRAULIC PROPERTIES OF KAOLINITE CLAYS. <i>Trans. Ceram. Research Inst. (U.S.S.R.)</i>, 32, 111 (1961). A describes (1) kaolinite clays tested, (2) methods used, (3) properties of kaolinite clays when fired to 110°, (4) properties of the clays when fired to 500°, (5) fired to 800°, (6) fired to 1000°, and (7) changes in properties, viz., quartz, amorphous silica, mechanical mixture of <math>2SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3</math> and kaolin and clays. The results of these investigations are as follows: (1) Kaolinite <math>Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O</math> loses its water when heated and forms anhydrous aluminum silica anhydride of kaolinite (meta kaolin and levernites) in which silica and alumina combine completely (<math>Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2</math>). (2) The main difference between the anhydrous form and the raw material (kaolinite) is that the first is chemically active while the latter is inactive. (3) Anhydride of kaolinite produces hydraulic properties in a lime paste. This property is especially well seen in kaolinite when fired to 700° or 800°. Kaolinite fired to other temperatures is less stable. (4) Chemically active anhydride of kaolinite is decomposed by acids and reacts with alkalis. The solubility of its alumina and the fact that it reacts with the calcium oxide confirm its low</p> |  | <p>chemical resistance but not the presence of free oxides (5) The hydraulic properties of lime clay mixtures are caused by the reciprocal action of anhydride of kaolinite and lime, and not by the active amorphous silica. Lime clay mixtures containing from 20 to 60% <math>CaO</math> produce materials much more durable than hydraulic lime and in this respect are similar to Portland cement although they set more slowly. (6) It can be assumed that fired kaolinite clay or pulverized brick fragments may be used as hydraulic aggregates for Portland cement.</p> |  |







19

ANTONEVICH, N. K.

CA

The nature of rose color used for ceramic mass. N. K. Antonevich. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 11, 1320-27 (in French, 1934); (1938); cf. H. H. Wood, *Keram. Rundschau* (in French, 1934); (1938). --The rose color used for ceramic mass is an artificial pink corundum contg. a small amt. of Mn, i. e. it is a "pink ruby." It is prepd. by heating a mixt. of  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{MnHPO}_4$  at 1300-1325°. The most intense color is obtained when the mixt. contains not less than 80% of  $\text{MnHPO}_4$ . The pink corundum contains not more than 2%  $\text{MnO}$ ; the excess of  $\text{MnO}$  should be removed after the reaction by treatment with  $\text{HCl}$  or aqua regia. The pink corundum imparts the color by mech. admixt. to the ceramic mass and is chemically inert. The dissolved ceramic yield products which have no pink color. The presence of  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$  is harmful because it promotes the soln. of the crystals in porcelain. A. A. Podgorny

AND THE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YUSHKOVICH, Mikhail Osipovich; PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; AVGUSTINIK, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, retsentsent; SEMOCHKIN, A.P., inzhener, retsentsent; ANTO-NEVICH, M.K., redaktor; ZALKIND, I.Ya., redaktor; GLEZAROVA, Y.L., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Technology of ceramics] Tekhnologiya keramiki. Pod red. R.L.Pevz-nera. Izd. 2-ee, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'ny'm materialam, 1955. 383 p. (MLRA 9:6)  
(Ceramics)

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31597

Author : Antonevich N.K.

Title : Filtration Analysis of Ceramic Suspensions

Orig Pub: Steklo i keramika, 1956, No 10, 17-21

Abstract: Filtration analysis in accordance with the method of V.V. Glasson which is extensively utilized at the present time in ceramic laboratory practice, has a substantial defect -- it does not take into account the experimental conditions: concentration of suspensions under study, vacuum level, and material of the filter, which renders the

Card 1/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31597

results of filtration analyses made at different laboratories not suitable for comparison. The method of V. A. Zhuzhikov has a great advantage since it takes into account the resistance of both the precipitate and the filter. All the necessary filtration characteristics can be determined on combining the methods of V. V. Glasson and V. A. Zhuzhikov. A detailed description is given of the filtration unit proposed by the author, and of its use. An example is provided of calculations of filtration characteristics of a faience slip with a moisture content of 46.1% (fluidity 15.8 seconds), containing no electrolytes: duration of filtration  $\tau_p = 0.4$  hour, initial

Card 2/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31597

percent of filtration  $IP = 21.6\%$ , average moisture  
content of precipitate  $W_{pr} = 24.87\%$ , output on  
mass basis  $M = 1.395 \text{ kg/dm}^2 \text{ hour}$ , precipitate  
resistance  $R = 21396 \text{ kg hour/dm}^4$ .

Card 3/3

ANTONEVICH, N. K.

AUTHOR: Antonevich, N. K.

72-12-6/11

TITLE: Measurement of Viscosity of Ceramic Suspensions (Opredeleniye tekuchesti keramicheskikh suspenziy).

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 17-18 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The time which is necessary that a certain liquid volume flows through the aperture of the viscosimeter, expressed in seconds, determines the viscosity of ceramic suspensions (drossing). In order to be able to compare the viscosity values obtained in different laboratories to one another a series of conditions has to be taken into consideration which was not the case up to now. In figure 1 a viscosimeter is described and its working method is illustrated. It is used in the laboratory for physical and chemical investigations of the NIistroykeramika. The conditions are the following:

- 1) the same temperature of 20° of the suspensions during the detection of viscosity which is feasible by means of a cylinder jacket (1) which can be filled with cold or warm water.
- 2) The initial height of the liquid column has to be equal, i. e. 70 mm which is marked by a line (3).
- 3) The suspension has to flow through exactly the same apertures out of the viscosimeter (a conical aperture of 8 x 6 x 10 mm was assumed).

Card 1/2

Measurement of Viscosity of Ceramic Suspensions.

72-12-6/11.

- 4) The opening and shutting of this aperture is carried out by means of a simple device with a spring, instead of by hand like hitherto.
- 5) Before the experiment the suspension has to be mixed within 10 - 15 min. in order to eliminate a different thickening. For this purpose a mixing device with two propeller screws is added to the viscosimeter (figure 2). Exactly 30 seconds after the mixing was stopped the outlet aperture of the viscosimeter is opened. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NII Building Glass (NIIstroykeramika).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2



ANTONEVICH, N.K.

Determining the viscosity of ceramic suspensions. Stek. i ker. 14  
no.12:17-18 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroykeramika.  
(Ceramic industries) (Viscosity)

**ANTONOVICH, N.K.**

Equipment for continuous electrophoretic dehydration of ceramic suspensions. Stek. 1 ker. 15 no.4:30-35 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroykeramika.  
(Electrophoresis--Equipment and supplies)  
(Dehydration (Chemistry))

15(2)

S07/72-59-1-7/16

AUTHORS: Antonevich, N. K., Butyleva, Ye. S.

TITLE: ~~Material for Anodes (Molds) for the Electrophoretic Casting~~  
Method of Ceramic Products (Materialy dlya anodov (form)  
pri elektroforeticheskom sposobe otlivki keramicheskikh  
izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 20-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several papers by A. S. Ferkman, L. Valenta, I. S. Kaynarakiy, K. B. Malinovskiy (Ref 1), in which the question of the electrophoretic casting method was discussed, showed the possibility of making these castings. Still a number of practical questions must be solved, the most important being the choice of the mold material. The Fiziko-khimicheskaya laboratoriya NIISstroykeramika (Physico-Chemical Laboratory NIISstroykeramika) tested a large amount of materials. The electrophoretic precipitation of ceramic substance was carried out in a special plant with built-in autotransformer LATR-1, a voltmeter of the type M16, and a ammeter MA11/5. On this precipitation hydrogen is separated at the cathode and oxygen at the anode. It may happen that oxygen perforates the precipitate and forms little craters on its surface (Figs 3 and 4). The test results

Card 1/2

SOV/72-92-1-7/16

**Material for Anodes (Molds) for the Electrophoretic Casting Method of Ceramic Products**

from anodes of various metals are shown in tables 1 and 2. In order to avoid crater formation by free oxygen small pressed porous ceramic plates were used which had been made according to the method by K. A. Smirnova (Ref 2). Artificial graphite can be used for this purpose but the substance has to be much finer than for the production of carbon-electrodes of great diameters. In the year 1950 the TsNIISM MPSM UkrSSR tested the filter production from porous synthetics, as can be seen in the papers by V. E. Gel'ts, M. G. Krichovskiy, V. I. Zinder (Ref 3). The authors of this paper used synthetics of the type "igilit RCV" as initial substance in their tests. Zinc and lead may be used as metal-anodes. For the production of molds porous electro-conducting synthetics produced on a basis of polyvinyl chloride resin are best suited. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: NIISTroykeramika

Card 2/2

15(2)

AUTHORS: Rokhvarger, Ye. L., Antonevich, N. K., SOV/72-59-2-15/21  
Fedorova, T. Kh.

TITLE: Burning of Glazed Decoration Tiles in Czech Factories (Obzhig  
glazurovannykh oblitsovochnykh plitok na zavodakh Chekho-  
slovakii)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 42-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Muffle-tunnel kilns are at present chiefly used for the burn-  
ing of decoration tiles in Czechoslovakia. The characteristic  
features of such furnaces are described in table 1 basing on  
data by the Czech engineers V. Bazhout and V. Grauer. The  
characteristic feature of such furnaces is the relatively  
large cross section of their tunnel, leading as a consequence  
to a considerable irregularity of temperature in the tunnel  
itself. The new furnaces, the design of which was worked out  
by Keramoprojekt differ by having seven muffle-longitudinal  
channels along with a smaller furnace tunnel cross section.  
Dinas, corundum, and carborundum (Table 2) are used as re-  
fractories basing on data by V. Stopka (Ref 1). Table 3 sets  
up a comparison of various furnaces. Burning time and per-  
formance of tunnel-kilns depending on the tunnel cross section

Card 1/2

Burning of Glazed Decoration Tiles in Czech Factories SOV/72-59-2-15/21

are shown in figures 1 and 2. According to data by I. Ruzhicka (Ref 2) the furnace feeding by partly moldless tiles has been introduced, thus obtaining a better utilization of the furnace volume. In the authors' opinion the experience made by Czech ceramic industry should be taken advantage of in the USSR factories. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 2 references.

Card 2/2

20(1), 15(2)

AUTHORS:

Rokhvarger, Ye. L., Antonevich, N. K., Federova, T. Kh.

SSV/72-59-3-7/19

TITLE:

Casting Assembly Lines in the Factories of Sanitary Building Ceramics in Czechoslovakia and the USSR (Liteynyye konveyery na zavodakh sanitarno-stroitel'noy keramiki Chexoslovakii i SSSR)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1952, Nr 3, pp 18 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Such assembly lines are operated only in the Kirovskiy zavod (Kirov Factory); in the Lobnenskiy zavod (Lobnya Factory) one is being installed. In Czechoslovakia such an assembly line has been introduced in the Znojmo Factory, but efficiency per worker for the time being is even lower, than had been the case with manual work. The actual casting of the products calls for 88 assembly line positions, drying of the molds 65 positions, the preliminary drying of the products 110 and their drying 110 positions. The assembly line working procedure is accurately described. The Czechoslovak casting assembly line is described as being simpler in design and more convenient for operation as compared with those operated in the Kirov Factory "Stroyfayana" and the Lobnya Factory

Card 1/2

, Casting Assembly Lines in the Factories of Sanitary  
Building Ceramics in Czechoslovakia and the USSR

SOV/72-59-3-7/19

"Stroykeramika". Czechoslovak designers consider the table roller type assembly lines to be more suitable, as is proven by their performance in the USA, Sweden, Finland and the German Federal Republic. Figure 1 depicts an assembly line of the table roller type in the Arabia Factory in Helsinki followed by an accurate description and the statement of its being superior to the Soviet and Czechoslovak trade-marks. The PKB NII Stroykeramika has already designed table roller type assembly lines and their installation in the Leningrad Factory and Slavutskiy Keramicheskii zavod (Slavuta Ceramic Factory) is provided for in the 7-year plan (Fig 2). The table shows the advantages offered by assembly lines of the above type. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2



ANTONEVICH, N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLYAKOVA, T.P., mladshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik

Parameters of electrophoretic dessication of slips of pastes  
for colored mosaic tiles. Stek.i ker. 19 no.42:15-18 D '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'-  
noy keramiki.

(Electrophoresis)

(Clay—Drying)

124-57-1-1244

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957 Nr 1, p 170 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Antonevich, P. B.

TITLE: On the Calculation of the Superstructure of a Railroad Track (K voprosu o raschete verkhnego stroyeniya zheleznodorozhnogo puti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1955, Nr 178, pp 253-259

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a calculation method for the superstructure of a railroad track wherein the sagging of each crosstie is calculated not only for the forces that are applied to it directly but also for the pressures acting upon the adjacent crossties. A simplified version of the model proposed by M. M. Filonenko-Borodich (Uch. zap. MGU, mekhanika, 1940, Nr 46) serves as the elastic foundation; this assumption permits consideration not only of the local but of the general deformations of the foundation as well. The problem is reduced to the integration of the differential equation

$$\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} - \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \gamma w = \frac{q(x, y)}{E_{cc} I_{cc}}$$

Card 1/2

124-57-1-1244

On the Calculation of the Superstructure of a Railroad Track (cont.)

where  $w$  are the deflections of the base,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  are constants related to the basic foundation parameters,  $E_{ct}l_{ct}$  is the rigidity of the crosstie during a deflection, and  $q(x, y)$  is the load intensity. The equation is solved by means of Fourier integrals. The expressions for the sag, the angle of rotation, the bending moment, and the transverse force for an arbitrary rail section are adduced in an integral form.

1. Railroad tracks--Foundations--Design    2. Railroad tracks--    P. I. Klubin  
Stresses--Mathematical analysis    3. Fourier's integrals--Applications  
4. Differential equations--Applications

Card 2/2

124-58-6-6944

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 98 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Antonevich, P. B.

TITLE: On the Interaction and on the Action of Added Loads in the Settling of Parallel Strip Foundations (K voprosu o vzaimnom vliyani i vliyani prigruzok na osadku parallel'no raspolozhennykh lentochnykh fundamentov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Tomskiy inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1957, Vol 2, pp 31-48

ABSTRACT: Use is made of the membrane model of an elastic foundation by M. M. Filonenko-Borodich, which possesses the properties of a heavy liquid with a surface tension (see Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1954, Vol 76, pp 181-197; also RzhMekh, 1956, Nr 12, abstract 8590). In the conditions of the two-dimensional problem an investigation is made of cases of the mutual effect on the settling of parallel, infinitely long, rigid strips which settle uniformly and nonuniformly; also investigated is the influence on the settling of foundations located in close vicinity of one another exerted by added loads in the form of concentrated loads distributed over some portion either with a constant intensity or with an

Card 1/2

124-58-6-6944

On the Interaction and on the Action of Added Loads (cont.)

intensity undergoing a linear variation. Numerical examples are given.

I. V. Kiseleva

1. Structure--Elasticity
2. Structures--Properties
3. Structures--Loading
4. Structures--Analysis

Card 2/2

124-58 9 10250

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 119 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Antonevich, P. B.

TITLE: On the Mutual Interaction of Annular, Concentrically Arranged Foundations (O vzaimnom vliyani kol'tsevykh kontsentricheskikh raspolozhennykh fundamentov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Tomskiy inzh.-stroit. inst., 1957, Vol 2, pp 77-89

ABSTRACT: M. M. Filonenko-Borodich's membrane model of an elastic foundation (Uch. zap. MGU, 1940, Nr 46; ref. also Sb. nauchn. tr. Tomskiy inzh.-stroit. inst., 1957, Nr 2, pp 31-48; RzhMekh 1958, Nr 6, abstract 6944) is used for the solution of the axisymmetric problem on the mutual interaction relative to the settling of two rigid annular foundations and on the influence of continuous, uniform loadings on the settling of closely situated annular foundations. Computational examples are adduced.

1. Structures--Analysis

I. V. Kiseleva

Card 1/1

ANTONEVICH, P.B., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Using graphical methods in designing frames. Sbor.nauch.  
trud.Bel.politekh.inst. no.76:19-34 '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Structural frames)

MINTS, V.N., ANTONEVICH, V.S.

Nomograph for determining the feed per minute of milling machines.  
Mashinostroitel' no.7:39 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Milling machines)



ANTONSVICH, V.S.; MINTS, V.N.

Efficient knurling conditions. Mashinostroitel' no.9:37  
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Metalwork)

ANTONI, C.

Comparative study on production of a direct current of great intensity. p. 489.  
STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ENERGETICA. Bucuresti.  
Vol. 5, no. 3/4, July/Dec. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, No. 11, November, 1956.

ANTONI, C.

Operation of a DC motor with independent excitation when voltage is increased.  
p. 507. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ENERGETICA. Bucuresti.  
Vol. 5, no. 3/4 , July/Dec. 1955

SOURCE: EEAL IC Vol.5, No. 11. Nov. 1956

ANTONI, F. 1951

(Biochem. Inst. U. of Budapest)

"Shock and ATP."

Acta Physiol (Budapest), 1951 7/1 suppl (26)  
No abstr. in Exc. Med.

KOVACH, A.G.; BAGDY, D.; BALAZS, R.; ANTONI, F.; GERGELY, J.; MENYHART, J.; IRANYI, M.; KOVACH, E.

Traumatic shock and adenosine triphosphate. Acta physiol. hung.  
3 no.2:330-344 1952. (CML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Biochemistry of Budapest University.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

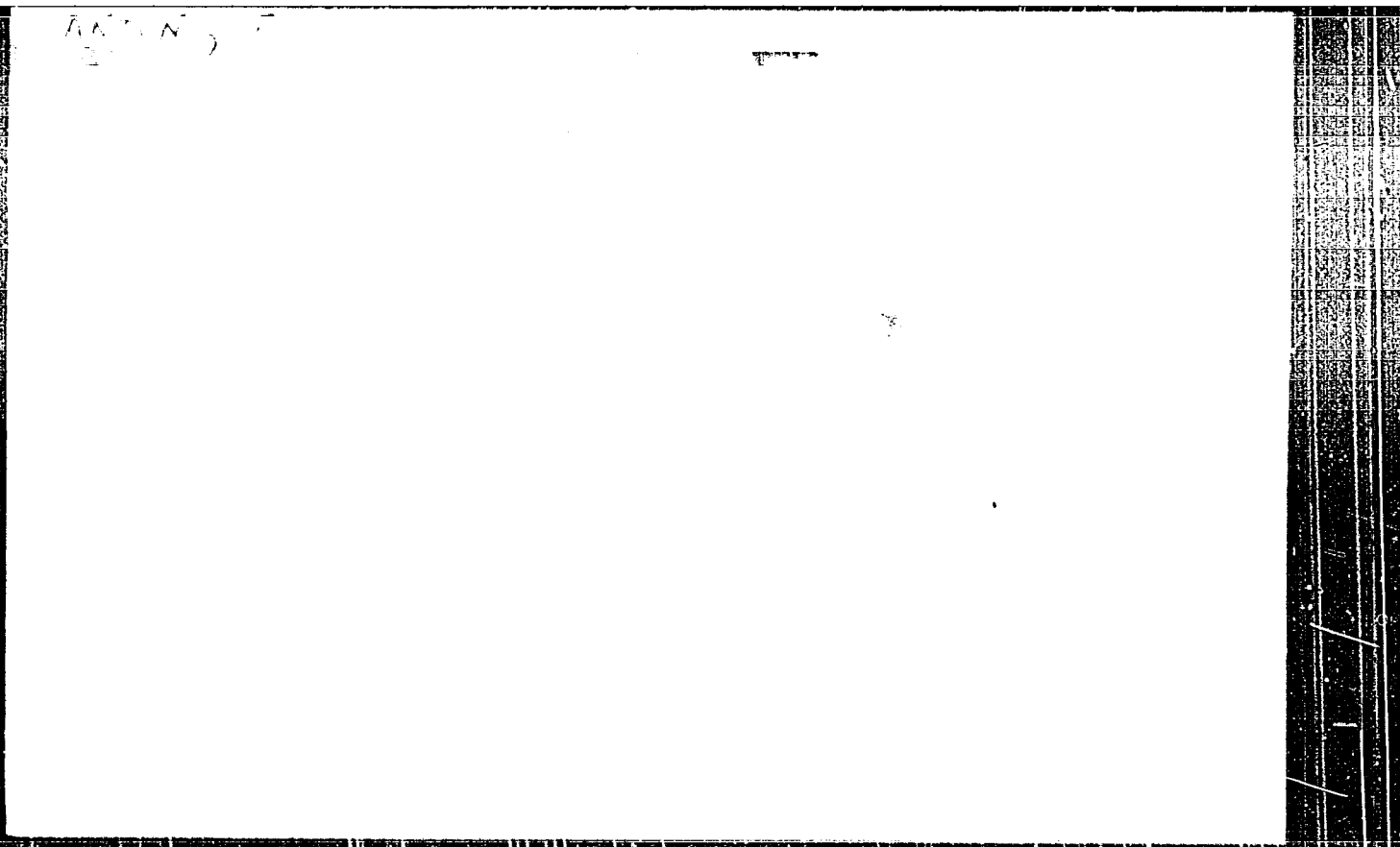
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

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ANTONI, F.; KALETI, T.

Immune-biological study of the crystalline alcohol dehydrogenases isolated from closely related yeast species. Acta physiol. hung. 13 no.3:187-197 1957.

1. Biochemical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.  
(DEHYDROGENASES,  
alcohol dehydrogenase from baker's yeast & brewer's yeast,  
immune-biol. studies)  
(YEASTS, metabolism  
alcohol dehydrogenases, immune-biol. studies)



ANTONI, F.; HIDVEGI, E.J.; LONAI, P.

Isolation of cell nuclei from Lettre--Ehrlich ascites tumour cells in glycerol medium. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 21 no.4:325-334 '62.

1. The Frederic Joliot-Curie Central Institute for Radiobiological Research, Budapest.

(CARCINOMA, EHRLICH TUMOR) (GLYCERIN) (CELL NUCLEUS)  
(RNA, NEOPLASM)

KOTELES, G.J.; ANTONI, F.; SZABO, I.D.

Nucleic acid metabolism of inflammatory cells. I. Nucleic acid content of inflammatory cells. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.1:1-10 '62.

1. Institute for Radiobiological Research, Budapest.  
(DNA) (RNA) (INFLAMMATION)

HUNGARY

KALMAN, E., ANTONI, F., and VARTERESZ, V., of the "Frederic Joliot-Curie" Research Institute for Radiobiology and Radiohygiene (Director: V. VARTERESZ), Budapest [Original version not given].

"Immunological Activity of Ribonucleoproteins. I. Factors Influencing the Antigen-Antibody Reaction"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 341-348.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Specific antibodies have been produced in rabbits with RNA-RNP preparations obtained from guinea-pig liver. The antigen-antibody reaction was estimated quantitatively by measuring the optical densities at 260 and 280 mμ. During the time and under the temperature required for precipitations, the RNA-RNP antigen is decomposed spontaneously. A decomposing action was exercised also by the nuclease system in the serum. When studying the immunobiological activity of RNA-RNP antigen-antibody systems, the role of some factors negligible in the case of other antigens should be considered. [30 references, mainly Western]. [Article in English].  
1/1

HIDVEGI, E.J.; LONAI, P.; ANTONI, F.; UNGER, E.; VARTERESZ, V.

Oncogenic deoxyribonucleoprotein and deoxyribonucleic acid  
isolated from ascites tumour cells. Neoplasma 10 no.4:361-364,  
'63.

1. "Frederic Joliot-Curie" National Research Institute for  
Radiobiology and Radiohygiene, Budapest XXII, Hungary.

(NUCLEOPROTEINS) (CARCINOGENS)

(LEUKEMIA, EXPERIMENTAL)

(CARCINOMA, EHRLICH TUMOR)

(DNA, NEOPLASM)

(LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC)

TOLGYES, Lajos; URBAN, Sándor; ANTONI, Ferenc

Published professional standards. Szabvány közl 15 no.1:8 Ja '63.

1. Közlekedés- és Postaügyi Minisztérium I/7 Gépészeti Szakosztály vezetője (for Tolgyes). 2. Közlekedés- és Postaügyi Minisztérium I/9 Távközlő- és Biztosítókberendezési Szakosztály vezetője (for Urban). 3. Könnyűipari Minisztérium Iparfejlesztési Főosztály (for Antoni).

UNGER, E.; LONAI, P.; HIDVEGI, E.; ANTONI, F.; VARTERESZ, V.

Pathological observations on mice treated with preperates isolated from ascites tumour cells and on mice grafted with lymphatic cell suspensions from the so treated animals. Neoplasma 11 no.2:177-192 '64.

1. Frederic Joliot-Curie National Research Institute for Radiobiology and Radiohygiene, Budapest, Hungary.

KOTELES, G.J.; ANTONI, F.; RADNOT, Magda

The nucleic acid content of the lens and some properties of  
its "soluble RNA". Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 19 no.3:271-  
283 '63

1. Institute for Radiobiological Research, Budapest, and First  
Department of Ophthalmology, University Medical School, Budapest.

\*

BAHB, Katalin; KOTELIS, G.J.; ANTONI, F.; TAKATSY, Gy.

Studies on the nucleic acid metabolism of choriocallantolic  
membrane cells after influenza virus infection. Acta microbiol.  
acad. sci. Hung. 11 no.2:185-192 '64.

1. State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. Pakacs), Budapest, and  
State Institute for Radiobiological Research "Frederic Joliot  
Curie" (Director: V. Varteresz), Budapest.



L 1982-66 EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RM  
ACCESSION NR: AT5024290

HU/2505/64/025/002/0133/0140 22

AUTHOR: Antoni, Ferenc; Arky, Istvan; Szabo, Laszlo D.; Varteresz, Vilmos 21  
BT1

TITLE: Glycerol-induced changes in the level and metabolism of nucleic acids in bone marrow cells 7

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 25, no. 2, 1964, 133-140

TOPIC TAGS: nucleic acid, biologic metabolism, bone marrow, cytology, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: [English article, authors' English summary modified] The DNA-P content of rabbit bone marrow is  $3.8 \times 10^{-7}$  microgram/cell. The corresponding value for RNA-P is  $3.9 \times 10^{-7}$  microgram/cell and the ratio of RNA to DNA is 0.67. Glycerol, in concentrations of 3 per cent and more, markedly decreased the RNA content of bone marrow cells but had no influence on the DNA level. Glycerol treated cells continued to incorporate both  $C^{14}$ -formate and  $P^{32}$  into RNA and DNA even though the rate of incorporation was considerably decreased. Washing procedures further decreased the ability of glycerol.

Card 1/2

L 1982-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5024290

1  
treated cells to incorporate radioactive isotopes. The ratio of RNA to DNA, in glycerol-treated cells, underwent an unusually rapid decrease during incubation. By increasing the glycerol concentration up to 40 per cent, both purified and cytoplasm-contaminated nuclei could be isolated.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 graphs, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Frederic Joliot-Curie National Research Institute for Radiobiology and Radiohygiene, Budapest

ASUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 00

OTHER: 030

JPRS

Card 2/2 *SP.*

L 1983-66 E: A(j)/EWA(b)-2 RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5024291

HU/2505/64/025/002/0141/0148

AUTHOR: Antoni, Ferenc ; Hidvegi, Egon J. ; Szabo, Laszlo D. ; Arky, Istvan

TITLE: In vitro incorporation of  $P^{32}$  and  $C^{14}$  precursors into the nucleic acids and proteins of rabbit bone marrow

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 25, no. 2, 1964, 141-148

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus, carbon, radioisotope, nucleic acid, protein, rabbit, bone marrow, radiobiology

ABSTRACT: [English article, authors' English summary modified] The incorporation of  $C^{14}$ -formate and  $P^{32}$  into the DNA of rabbit bone marrow has been investigated. A Tyrode solution with 20 per cent added rabbit serum was found to be the best suited medium for in vitro labelling and for obtaining well-reproducible specific activities. The incorporation of  $C^{14}$ -valine and  $C^{14}$ -arginine into various protein fractions of bone marrow cells has also been investigated. The radioactivity due to  $C^{14}$ -valine was always

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

DP

ANTONI, GREGAL

Cold agglutination; theoretical principles and clinical significance.  
Postepy hig.med.dow. 9 no.4:509-564 1955.

1. Klinika Choro6 Dzieci AM Krakow, ul. Strzelecka 2.  
(HEMAGGLUTINATION,.  
cold, review)

Test conducted by the Research Institute of the Metal Industry have resulted in the construction of a coil made by a very simple method, and the results obtained by treatment with an electrolyte proved to be satisfactory for the treatment of the surface of the metal. They take place in the form of a higher degree of hardness and are therefore more useful. The work is corrosion resistant. The cost of the equipment is much lower since the transformer can be easily regulated at the secondary. A phase transformer can be applied also in which case each phase can be loaded separately. The latter is also more economical, as for the object to be oxidized can be hung on each pole which means a better utilization of the tank. The best results were obtained with an electrolyte consisting of 25 to 30 per cent by weight sulphuric acid solution at both temperatures and at 12 to 14 v. operating voltage. The price is taken to be minimum at specific power input of 0.5 to 1.0 w./sq. ft. Excellent results were obtained by the continuous anodic oxidation of aluminium wires which may be used as a substitute for varnish coated wires. The process also proves economical.

Remains, etc.

"Remains of young muskoxen in Alaska" (1.112) L.I. ODA  
(Bulgariska Akademika Na Naukite) Soriya Vol 3 No 7 Jan/Feb 1954

SO: East European Accessions List Vol 2 No 7 Aug 1954

EUSTATZIOU, G.; EUSTATZIOU, Silvia; MEITERT, Eugenia; ANTONI, Maria;  
BOGDANESCO, Viorica

Research on the phago-bacterial systems in saprophytic and pathogenic mycobacteria. Relation of the phago-bacterial systems to the taxonomy of atypical and saprophytic *Mycobacterium hominis* and *Mycobacterium avium*. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.2:255-261 '62.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" -- Centre National  
de Bacteriophages-References.

(MYCOBACTERIUM) (MYCOBACTERIOPHAGES)  
(BACTERIOPHAGE TYPING)

ANTONI, Pal, dr.

The battered child syndrome. Orv. hetil. 106 no.41:1934-1937  
10 0 '65.

1. Janos Korhaz, Gyermekosztaly (foorvos: Lenart, Gyorgy, dr.)



ANTONI, Pal, dr.; SZENTHERESZTY, Bela, dr.

An unusual case of aspiration of a foreign body. Orv. hetil.  
106 no.28:1325-1326 11 JI'65.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika (igazgató:  
Kulin, Iaszlo, dr.) és TBC Klinika (igazgató: Pongor, Ferenc,  
dr.).

ANTONI, Sander

Asphyxia. Elej tud 18 no.6:162 10 F '63.

ANTON, Stefan, 1901-1970

How is economical heating possible in a tile stove by using rough, wet firewood? Plot no. 15 10-12-1366 22-3-1961.

ANTONI, Sandor

Storage of firewood and coal for winter. Elot tud 18 no.39  
29:1218 S '63.